WHY HE VETOED CONDON'S CONTRACT.

CORRUPT METHODS OF THE JERSEY CITY " RING EXPOSED-UNITALE COMPETITION.

Mayor Wanser sent a scorching letter to the Demo eratic Street and Water Commissioners of Jersey City yesterday, to explain why he had vetoed on the day previous the resolution awarding the contract to build a new police station to Patrick J. Condon. The Mayor feared that Condon would give the city the same sort of a job that he recently did when he built school-house No. 25. The latter has made the "Eing" very unhappy and already the street and Water Commis-sioners have withdrawn their threats to award the contract to Condon over the Mayor's veto. On Thesday they were loud in their declarations that Condon should have the contract under any circumstances, hight they decided not to disregard the veto. following are the main points of the letter:

Citizens have complained by letter and in person about the massa's contract, and the work thereunder, in connection with the public school building known as No. 25, now in course of crection. The total bids for this work amount to \$57,409, the mason's bid being \$25,009. The contract specifications and the work done call for the following comment:

(1) The specifications in reference to excavating read as follows. 'The mason has to do all earth excavating as required by plans for basement, all trenches, boiler pit, areas, piers, and any other excavating necessary. All earth must be removed from the premises."

The records in the Controller's and City Clerk's

excavating as required by plans for basement, all trenches, boiler pit, areas, piers, and any other excavating necessary. All continuous be removed from the premises."

The records in the Controller's and City Clerk's offices show the following warrants in layor of Patrick 21, Condon for excavating for school No. 25: In Controller's offices—January 13, 1892, 8495; January 21, 1892, 8495; January 21, 1892, 8495; January 21, 1892, 8495; February 24, 1892, 8495; February 24, 1892, 8495, 8495, 8275; In the city clerk's office, April 28, 1892, 8394, 50, making a total for excavating for this school of 83,534, not withstanding the earth excavation is provided for in the specifications as above see out.

(2) The specification for brick walls read as follows: "Have all cellar walls in provided for in strong cement, motar, etc., and for the interior walls thus; Have all interior walls built of good hard brick, laid up in lime mortar, with flush joints." The cellar or basement walls are about ready to receive the first lier of beams, at which time the masson contractor would have the right to ask for his first payment under the contract, to wil, \$5,000, but the basement walls have not been built according to specification; the rear walls are of trap rock rubble at bottom and back, the front being faced with brick. When it is considered that the location of the school-house is remote from brickyards, but near to trap rock, thus making beick walls expensive and stone walls of trap rock cheaper, to offer specifications to various massons to estimate on, in which brick was called for, but in which stone has been substituted, is a fraud on every masson's rights who bids on the work. I am told that, under the conditions of the stone market, the profit to Mr. Condon by this change has been in the neighborhood of \$2,000.

In addition to the complaints reached me that two sets of specifications were used at the time the contractor of mode is serious and onlessons amount to a large sum of money is seif-evident; and the recessity o

FINE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. "Edward," the clothler and furnisher, who formerly carried on business at Fulton and Nassau sts., and wa-compelled to move because of a fire there, opened yesterday his new store at Broadway and Eighth-st., in the building formerly occupied by Dodd, Mead & Co There he has a large stock of men's, boys' and chil-dren's clothing. The children's department is in the rear of the store, and is handsomely fitted up. He has also a large stock of furnishing goods, which almost constitute a store by themselves. There 350 dozen necktles imported from England are sold at 50 cents each. They were rated at \$1, but owing to delay in their arrival the difference was allowed by the manufacturer. Owing to the lateness of the senson \$20 suits have been reduced to \$14.08. Twenty-nine salesmen are employed in the store. The windows were handsomely decorated yesterday with flowers presented by wholesale firms. There were also on view in the window a large silver water pitcher, table and lakstand for the private office, presented by a whole-sale firm.

FOR THE NEW CATHOLIC SEMINARY

An important meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the residence of Archbishop Corrigan. About fift prominent Roman Catholic laymen met to consider means for aiding the Archbishon and the priests of th New-York Diocese in creeting the new seminary Nearly \$700,000 will be necessary for its completion The priests have already organized to do their persons share and also the shares of the parishioners, and was thought fitting that a special effort should atbe made by the Catholic business men. The meeting organized with John D. Crimmins as president, William O'Connor as secretary, and James D. Lynch as trea Many speeches were made, with the genera tenor of encouraging the wealthier Taymen of the diocese to do their utmost in behalf of the new institution. An executive committee of ten was chosen, in which were Eugene Kelly, J. J. O'Donolme, John D. Cornelius Callinghan. Five clergymen were also placed on the committee. They will report in a few days, and on the committee. a general meeting will be held again in about two weeks. Before the meeting adjourned over \$25,000 was subscribed by those present. For some time i has been the Topinion of prominent exclesination and laymon that a movement of this kind should be started order to secure an unmortgaged seminary. It was known that many wealthy Catholics had expressed warm wish to aid in such an enterprise, but the deli-cacy of Archeishop Corrigan in money matters pre-vented the starting of it until now. He did not care to make the appeals to the charity of his people more numerous than they are.

THE EDISON TELEPHONE PATENTS.

"The Electrical World" has been getting interviews with a number of the prominent patent experts and telephone men in reference to the telephone potents recently issued to Mr. Edison, and owned by the American Bell Telephone Company, and there appearto be a diversity of opinion both as to the validity and as to the effect of these patents. Henry C. Townsend, formerly examiner-in-chief in the electrical department of the Patent Office, questions the



Both the methods and results when Syrup of Figs is taken: it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently, yet promptly, on the Kidnevs, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habdispels colds, headaches and levers and cures have itual constipation. Syrup of First is the only rem-edy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach. Prompt in its ac-tion, and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the more healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all, and have made it the most popular remed-

Syrop of Figs is for sale in 50c. and \$1 bottles by all leading dauggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

authority of the Commissioners of Patents to issue them at all on account of patents for the same inventions in foreign countries, even though such foreign patents may have expired. Franklin L. Pope thinks that they cover all forms of carbon transmitted and if sustained will give the Bell Company control of all long distance telephone transmission, as well as the more important exchange work. It is the opinion of Park Benjamin that the question will be laid before Congress to settle long before it is heard of in the courts, while Rudolph Hunter, of Palladelphia, believes that the patents were invalid when issued.

IN THE BICYCLING WORLD.

WHAT WHEELMEN ARE DOING-PLANS FOR THE CHICAGO-NEW-YORK RELAY RIDE.

A Pittsburg mail has been selected by "Outing" to make a trip around the world on a hicycle, sending regular illustrated letters to this magazine. Frank G. Lenz will start from Boston for San Francisco, and then go to China.

Physicians are strongly advising bicycle riders to sit as creefly as possible upon their wheels. The stooping position assumed by some riders, especially those who are racing, does not allow the ready expansion of the lungs and is likely to cramp the large arteries, thereby increasing the labors of the heart to an unhealthy ex-

The Chicago-New-York relay ride, beginning on May 18, has organized. The details are properly looked after by ten division commanders. General Miles, of the United States Army, will give a message to the first wheelmar at 1 o'clock on May 18 for Major General Howard, and on May 22, at 2 p. m., according to the schedule, the last rider will deliver to General Howard the mostage. The wheelmen will try, however, to reduce this time as much as possible. Nearly 200 enthusiastic riders will accompany the bearers at the start, and it is expected that double the number will ride the last, or what will be called the New-York relay. The general direction of the relay will follow the Lake shore and the New-York Central Railroads. The best time is expected to be made through New-York, where the riders will follow the old Seneca turnpike from Buffalo.

The recent agliation relative to the use of the Cen tral Park roads recalls to mind the fight made against the introduction of bicycles into the Park in 1887. The co-called Liberty bill, after passing both houses at Albany, came up for a final hearing before the Governor, when a battle royal took place between large delegations from this city, headed on one side by Mayor Hewitt, backed by the Park Commissioners and many prominent horsemen, and on the other side by George R. Bidwell, at that time chief counsel of the New York State Commission of the League of American Wheelmen. The bill was signed and this resulted in similar bills being offered in many other State Legislatures, the majority of which have been put Into successful operation. It is said that a woman wrote to a prominent New

York physician asking for information in regard to the best means for her to regain her health and spirits. In reply she was told to ride a bleycle in the park before breakfast. A bicycle paper in making mention of this says: "While an early morning ride. especially in summer or spring, is by far the most beneficial and pleasant one to take, the rider should never mount the wheel until after having partaken of at least a roll and a cup of coffee or milk; other wise the ride with the stomach entirely empty of food will prove decidedly injurious in place of beneficial to the health or comfort of the rider." Many of the bicycle factories throughout the coun

try are running night and day to complete their order

for this popular mode of locomotion.

There were added 608 new names this week to the League of American Wheelmen. Competent authorities estimate that this year the League membership will reach 35,009.

The press of the country is generally pretty well represented in some sport. Buffalo, in this respect, is not behind, and E. E. Bald, of the Press Cycling Club, is said to be one of the most promising young recing mon in the country. At a recent cycling tournament on an indoor track Mr. hald won four consecutive races, from one to five miles, riding altogether in seven heats, and after covering twelve miles he went into the five mile race, mounted on a Century Columbia, and won that contest in the remarkable time of 14:43.

At the International Fair and Exposition at Merchantsville, N. J., on May 14, all the New-York club will be represented at the cycling contests to be rule in connection with the fair. There will be a one-mile safety novice, one-mile safety 3:20 class, one mile safety 2:50 class, one-mile safety handkap, one-mile ordinary and half-mile safety scratch.

On May 14 the first team race for the Simm

On May 14 the first team race for the Simmons cup will be held on the road between Passale and Paterson. In New Jersey. The Passale City Wheelmen, Fussale A. C. Wheelmen, Tourist C. C. and Passale Falls Wheelmen have entered teams. Races will be roun on alternate Saturdays, and the club winning the cup three times will become its owner.

Brooklyn lacks a first-class bicycle track, as is shown by the fact that the Kings County Wheelmen are to hold their June meet on Manhattan Field. The new Parkway Driving Club is, however, about to build a first-class track on its Grave-end property. The Manhattan Bicycle Club has given up its quarters in Fifty-sixth-st., and has secured a temporary home at No. 1,750 Breadway.

ITEMS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC NEWS.

The dramatic season among the emateurs is at its height St. Lawrence's perish hall had a temperance drama this week, and before the end of the moath Sheridan's "Rivais" will be presented there. St. Monica's young men will an-

car in Irish diama next week, and the students of St. rancis Navier are about to give "King John."

The Rev. Walter Elliett, announced to preach in the bening at the Hartford Cathedral last Sunday, was prevented from doing so by sickness. Bishop Keane, of the university, to whom the same honor was ofered, was also kept at home by iliness. The Rev. Clarence Woodman Paulist, finished his conferences at the cathedral on Easter Sunday with great difficulty, and has since been confined to

Rev. Dr. Michaud, after his consecration, will continue to reside in his present parish of Bennington until in the cours of time he succeeds to the sec. He was present at the of time he succeeds to the sec. He was present at if Hartford convention, and impressed every one with his refined appearance and simple manners. He is a thorough

vas formally received by his priests and people. History the fishing Ludden, of Syrachee, presided at the ceremony of introducing the Bishop to his new see. An address was read, a purse of \$4,000 presented, and a dinner given. An amusing feature of the celebration was the efforts of the Freuch-Canadian element to give the ceremonics on appearance of

THE ST. MARY'S IN GOOD CONDITION FOR SEA.

The nautical schoolship St. Mary's will start from her winter quarters in the East River at 9 o'clock Saturday morning for her summer cruise. She will go through Long Island Sound, stopping at several points for drill, and as soon as the boys learn their stations the ship will start across the Atlantic. She will visit southampton, Cherboutg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Tangiers and Madeira, returning home soon after the middle of tive to the condition of the vessel, which suggested that she was unsenworthy. The fact is that she was not reary for sen, as the spar and gun decks needed to This has been done, and the vessel be caulked first. is pronounced by a board of experts, after an examina-tion that is always made upon vessels commanded by Navy officers before they go to sea, to be perfectly snaworthy; in fact, if she were not, Commander Me Gowan would at once advise the Marine School Com-mittee of the Board of Education that the cruise should not be made. The cruise is to be a most interesting one for the youngsters on board, and will not only fit them for duties connected with the command and handling of vessels, but will also afford them an oppor-tunity of visiting the most interesting parts of the world.

LIEUTENANT CLARKE HOME AGAIN.

Lieutenant Powhattan H. Clarke, who arrived here on the steamship Spree from Bremen yesterday, has seen serving for the last two years with the German ravalry. He is a licutenant of the 10th United States Cavalry, and in the Geronimo campaign he distin-guished himself by the rescue of a negro sergeant of his company who was lying wounded in an open space swept by the fire of the Indians. Lieutenant Clarke under a terrific fire went to the aid of the wounded man and carried him to a place of safety.

A Decisive Blow for Freedom

From the tyrannical yoke of those despette allies, dyspepsia, constipation and liver complaint, is struck when the quondam victim of their galling supremacy has taken a constitution and liver companit, is struct when the quondam victim of their gailing supremacy has taken a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Then they vamous defeated, and health resumes its welcome sway. Such is the invariable experience of those who use the ruiling alterative to get rid of these associate evils. Anti-dyspeptics, cholagogues, drastic catharties are as the sands of the sea, amplications and installers. The house blooding numberiess and—useiess. The happy bleating of remedial properties, derived from nature's botanic storchouse, with a pure, modified spirituous basis existent in the Bitters, not only tritate but effectuate the joint cure of chronic indigestion, irregularity of the bowels and perversion of the bile. The surest defence against malaria is this agreeable fortifier and preservative of health under unfavorable atmospheric conditions. It counteracts a tendency to rheumatism, rouses the kidneys and biadder when sluggish, from inaction, and endows a debilitated, nervous invalid with vigor. Incomparable as a tonic.

OUTRAGEOUS DISFRANCHISEMENT OF CITIZENS

HOW IT CUT UP NEW-YORK STATE.

IN SENATE DISTRICTS.

The Legislative Apportionment bill, prepared by Senator Hill, was introduced by Jacob A. Cantor in the State Senate at Albany in special session at midnight on April 25. The hour fitted the unholy designs of the on April 20.

Conspirators. The Republican Senators were not even permitted to examine the provisions of the bill. In the Assembly General Husted and other Republicans the Assembly General Husted and other Republicans fought vainly for a hearing. When Husted appealed to the chair upon a question of privilege, O'Connor, of Kings, yelled "Go back to your sent or I'll kick the stomach out of you." Then the machine moved again and the infamous steal was completed.

and the infamous steal was completed.

The ratio of representation to each Senate District is supposed to be 180,800 citizens, but the Kepublican districts of the interior have many thousands more than districts of the interior have many thousands more than this figure. The crowning disgrace of the bill, however, was in the parymander of the New-York and the paryman and

162,953 tricts
th S-nate District-XVIth Assembly
District, parks of IIId, VIIth, XIth,
XIIIth, XVII and XVIIIth Assembly
Lie Districts
159,306 XIIIIA AVIS and 159,306

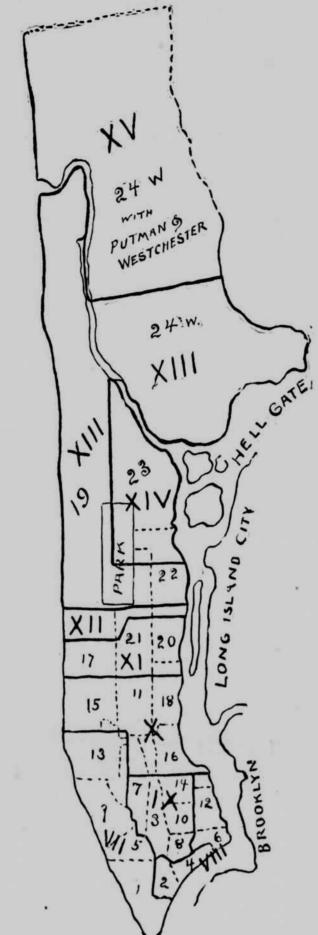
XIIII Senate District, New-York—
XVIIII and XXth Assembly Districts, parts of XVIIIII and XXIst
As embly Districts. New-York—Parts
of XIXIA XXIst and XXIII Asof XIXIA XXIst and XXIII Asof XIXIA Districts.

of XIXth, XXIst and XXIId 106,158

NIIIth Senate District, New-York—
Parts of XIXth, XXIst and XXIId
Assembly Districts, with 22d Ward
of the XXIVth Assembly District—
XIVth Senate District—Part of XXIId
Assembly District, whole of XXIIId
Assembly District, whole of XXIIId
Assembly District—24th Ward
Assembly District—24th Ward
Putnam and Westell'ster counties 162,092

XXXth Senate District—21th 20th
wards of Buffalo, 10th
XXIIst Senate District—21th to 25th
wards of Buffalo, towns of Erie
County
County
Thus is exposed the Infamous bunco game
to Hill and his subordinates. In this way he

tor Hill and his subordinates. In this way have the interior counties of the Empire State been robbed of



GERRYMANDER OF THE CITY SENATE DISTRICTS.

Eric districts. In Eric County one district has only senator Hill left his place in Washington and hurried York County has one district with 106,000 citizens, another with 243,000, and still another with 153,000.

Democratic newspapers prepared the way for the last spring. swindle by announcing, with pretended meekness, that single Congress District exceeded the ratio by 75,000

without regard to ward or Assembly District lines was It comprises the VIIIth and Xth Assembly Districts In Uns district whole wards were taken to form the Schate District, but the Xith District is composed of parts of two wards and includes two Assembly Dis tricts and parts of two others. The XIIth and XIIIth Districts show similar skill. The last district is nearly crescent shaped, and is as crooked in its figures o clitzen population as its type. Under the fraudulen-State census it shows 243,207 citizens, or 42,308 above the ratio. No other district exceeds in this amount.

It is needless to point out that this swindle inture XXXIst District is a reflection upon the XXXth Dis trict in the same county. In New-York the very fact that one district has over 63,000 above the ratio an that another has 75,000 below the ratio is a commentary upon the "equitable division" of the citizens into legislative districts. Then again the VIith Sen the ratio. The IXth Senate District has 164,642 cit zens, or 16,257 below the ratio. The Xth 159,000, and the X1th 157,000.

The following table shows the New-York and Eric districts with the citizen population and total vote in 1801 upon the head of the State ticket:

VIIth Senate District, New-York—Paris
of Vth, VIIth, XIth, XIIth and
whole of IXth Assembly District 153,409
VIIIth Senate District, New-York—11d,
IVth, VIth, XIIth and part of XIVth
Assembly District
IVth, VITh, XIIth and part of XIVth
IVth, VITh, XIIth and part of XIVth

MUCH RELIGIOUS PRINTING DONE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY-COMMITTEEMEN CHOSEN.

Another year of successful work has just closed for the American Tract Society, the staty-seventh annual meeting of which was held yesterday morning, in the lecture room of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. William strong presided. The report of the publishing department, made by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Rand, showed that 100 new publications had been aided to the society's catalogue. These were printed in English, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, taguese, Polish, Bohemian, Dakota, Zulu, Benga Hebrew. The whole number of publications and since the founding of the society is 7,690. The Rev. Dr. William A. Rice, reporting for the benevolent department, said that the society had given \$7,895 38 in cash, \$2,918 66 in electrotypes and \$2,223.51 in publications to various foreign missions

To get things clean in half the time; Use FAIRBANK'S Sold everywhere. Pleases everybody. The gerrymunder of the Senate and Congress dis-

the new Senate Districts would show a more equitable division than the Congress gerrymander. But not a can principles. It is a direct disfranchisement of hun dreds of thousands of re-pectable citizens of all partle as in the new NIIth Senate District, not one of the thirty two new districts show so few citizens. Thus New-York and Eric counties have the smallest districts of citizen population in the whole state, tricts of citizen population in the whole state, whom they have outraged; so much so that they will whom they have outraged; so much so that they will be senate outraged; so much so that they will be senate outraged; so much so that they will be senate outraged; so much so that they will be senate outraged; so much so that they will be senate outraged; so much so that they will be senate outraged; so much so that they will be senate outraged; so much so that they will be senate outraged. not allow their new-paper organs even to defend the unjust and scandalous reapportionment. They see avoid the issue this fall in New-York State, knowing that a tidal wave of reaction has set back their scheme divided; the scheme to secure a majority in the Sena for years to come can be seen in the Republican and Democratic vote of the new Senate districts as cast the State election of 1801 in New-York City and Eric

District, New-York, 17,070
VIIIth District, New-York, 17,070
VIIIth District, New-York, 21,076
IXth District, New-York, 21,076
IXth District, New-York, 21,462
XIII District, New-York, 15,503
XIII District, New-York, 9,619
XIII District, New-York, 18,162
XIVID District, New-York, 16,758
XVIII District, New-York, 17,307
XXXII District, New-York, 17,307
XXXII District, New-York, 17,307

To keep things clean for half the money; Gold Dust Washing Powder.

Literature to the value of \$25,554 52 had been circulate visited 125,112 families, held 4,366 public meetings, and circulated 94,414 volumes. The benevolent department received \$67,237.63 in legacies and gifts and from sales and other sources enough to make total of \$139,055 86. The total receipts of the business department, as reported by the Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer, were \$313,004 69, and the balance on hand is \$6,849 Oc.

John J. McCook was appointed to succeed the late Roswell Smith as a member of the finance committee. The following were elected members of the three divisions of the executive committee: Publishing, the Rev. Drs. Talbot W. Chambers, Alexander Mackay mith; distributing, Titus B. Melgs and William A. Sloan; finance, Peter Donald and William M. Isanes In recognition of his forty-one years of service to the society, the Rev. Dr. John M. Stevenson was elected corresponding secretary emeritus. The active corresponding secretary will be the Rev. Dr. William A Rice. Brief speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Taylor, of Boston; the Rev. A. C. Trissell, of Brooklyn; and the Rev. John Jaeger and William M. Isaacs of this city. Among those present were Caleb B. Knevals, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Peter Carter, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, the Rev. C. H. Bullard and the Rev. W. B. Stewart. The members of the society will attend the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church next sunday, when the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell will preach a sermon upon the work of the organization. LEDERER'S CHARGE DISMISSED.

EDWARD L. BLOOM DID NOT LIBEL HIM, SAY THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The charge of criminal libel brought by George W. Lederer against Edward L. Bloom was dismissed in 25,362 the Court of special Sessions yesterday by Police Justices Smith, McMahon and Ryan. Assistant Justices Smith, McMahon and Ryan. Assistant District-Attorney Harry D. McDona appeared for the prosecution, and A. H. Hummel for Bloom. The tistimony was interesting. Lederer was the first witness. He said he was a theatrical manager. He 32.683 witness. was the sole owner of the "U and I" company, he was the sole owner of the "U and I" company, he
declared. He had been manager for Professor Herrmann, and was in New-York when the company went
to pieces in California, and when the effects of the
company were sold. Through his attorney he bought in the company's property and its right and title. His attorney bid \$1,250 for all these, but the money was never paid. That was on January 5, 1802. The sale was ordered by Judge Wallace, of the Supreme

Court, San Francisco. As the money was not paid, a new sale was ordered and advertised. Then the effects were bought in by Edward S. Bloom for \$150. The company had contracts to play from Nebraska to Omaha. When it came East. Lederer demanded a royality but this was not paid, and he secured an injunction against the production of the play in Philadelphia. The company

was disbanded then. The present charge was the outcome of the trouble of the "U and I" company. An advertisement apof the "U and I company. An accreteshate peared in a dramatic paper on January 26 which called Mr. Lederer a "skin," cheat and other libelious names. Bloom, Lederer alleges, wrote the article, which injured him in his business. He admitted that he wrote an article in May, 1891, in which he scored Bloom. He supposed that Bloom's advertisement was only an answer to the witness's article, which was written after Professor Herrmann had substituted Bloom for him as manager of the company.

Then a copy of "The San Francisco Post" containing

an interview with Professor Herrmann was submitted in evidence. The interview told about Lederer's marriage with the late Richard S. Newcombe's daughter. and charged that Professor Herrmann's business was neglected by Lederer. In the article Professor Herr mann spoke freely of Lederer's business actions. A copy of the paper was mailed to Lederer by Bloom and upon the margin of the paper was written, "My master's influence still goes," signed "E. L. Bloom." Lederer admitted that the first letter he had caused to be published in the dramatic paper about Bloom was influenced by that interview. Edwin G. Bettleheim testified to the receipt of the advertisement at the office of the paper.

W. F. Falk, of San Francisco, who was appointed receiver of the money received for the effects of the "U and I" company, was next called. The bill of sale was read and be swore to its correctness. Lederer was recalled and read the story in the San

Lederer was recalled and read the story in the San Francisco paper containing the interview with Pro-fessor Herrmann. He read a "young hady" instead of "Mrs. Newcombo" when reading about his marriage, and Mr. Hummel requested that he be made to 'read it correctly. This was ordered. Then Mr. Hummel asked for dismissal of the case, declaring that Lederer started the series of articles, and that his ellent simply replied to slanders made against him by the complainant. After a few minutes' consultation with Justices Ryan and McMahon, Justice Smith dismissed the case.

RAPID TRANSIT HEARING.

PEOPLE WHO OBJECT TO A TUNNEL GIVE THEIR OPINIONS.

Abner Bartlett, the agent of William Waldorf Astor, was the first witness yesterday before the comm appointed to report on the rapid transit plans recently adopted. He appeared as the representative of the Astor estates in opposition to the proposed system. He did not think that a new system was needed on the Island of Manhattan, and it was not yet time for a road beyond the Harlem River. The elevated rail-roads might, he thought, improve their facilities so as to meet the needs of the city for ten or fifteen years. He could not suggest any way in which the railroads could be improved. He thought the tunnel would be disagreeable, and he doubted the possibility of getting apital to build it.

John M. Bowers asked Mr. Bartlett many questions on cross-examination to show that he knew little of the real condition of the elevated roads. Mr. Bartlett inally objected to the cross-examination, and said he only came to express a general opinic

Randolph W. Townsend, a director of the Importeropposed the tunnel. He thought it would injure property in throadway. He also thought the clevated rail roads furnished sufficient facilities for the present.

Most of his travelling was on a surface car,

ramuel E. Goodwin, a housemover, testified that he

ad had great experience in shoring up buildings, and to thought the proposed tunnel would endanger many midings. The only way to hold up buildings where to tunnel went much below them would be to prop seem at the second story and afterward build up new walls from the bottom of the excavation. Almost all he old buildings had foundations not more than ten ect in depth. On cross-examination he said he thought a road could safely be built by excavation from the ce, but did not think a tunnel was safe. The outldings would be safe, but he feared the street would ave in. He, however, knew nothing about tunnelling ar of the use of shields which kept earth from caving

rapid transit scheme, read a paper pointing out many defects which he thought were in the proposed system. The commission will meet again at No. 22 Williamst.

CONGRESSMEN AT THE NATY YARD.

LOOKING INTO THE QUESTION OF ESLLING PART

OF IT TO BROOKLYN

Congressmen Herbert, Dolliver, Datiell, Elliott, selssenbainer and Meyer, of the House Committee on the introduced the bill on the subject, spent a greater part of yesterday at the Navy Yard inspecting the and which Brooklyn wants the Government to sell to t for Wallabout Market purposes. They first went to ommodore Erben's office, where the Commodore spent couple of hours with maps before him explaining he situation of the land, its condition and the effect would have if sold to Brooklyn. Commodore Erben n his explanations suggested that the Government's interests would not be seriously affected if the land he Coombs bill may be disposed of is about wenty-six notes, lying east of the Marine Baracks, toward Washington ave., and extending from bushing ave. to the Wallabout Canal. The Nevy Yard would still have 151 acres left. The committee of Congress have not been favorable to disposing of Lay ome here and look over the ground and talk with hose familiar with the situation and see if the land

One of the intembers of the committee said: "We ecognize that the Brooklyn yard is a very important tation. We are now able to build great war-vessels here; its situation is superb, and its future possibilities hink there is any doubt that the land would be of reat advantage to Brooklyn, and if it can be spared without any detriment to the Government the bill will be reported favorably."

Commissioner Adams and two or three other rep-resentatives of the city accompanied the Congressmen apon their tour over the yard under the lead of Civil Engineer Asserson.

LAST STANDARD OIL TRUST DIVIDENDS. The trustees of the Standard Oil Trust vesterday

eclared what will be the last dividend to be paid ipon trust certificates. It is payable on June 15 and amounts to a fraction over 3 per cent upon a capital of \$07,250,000. As has been announced the trust form has been abandoned and hereafter the profits of the different branches of the business con rolled by the Standard will be distributed among the acorporated companies managing each branch. The holders of trust certificates will receive their propor-tion of equities in stock of the different companies.



A SOUND ARGUMENT.

Blood Purifying Remedles Ob-

solete. What Is Necessary to Keep in Good Health

What Is Necessary to Keep in Good Health.

"The peculiar ways in which some people act have always been mysterious to me. You have all beard of the man who climbed the tree for the purpose of cutting of one of the limbs, and who deliberately sawed the limb off between himself and the tree. This seems to be what a great many people are doing at the present day."

I overheard the showe remark at one of the leading clebs of New-York the other evening, and it was made by a prominent and well known professional gentleman, who has made a great reputation in the world of science.

"What is the trouble now!" I asked, "that causes you to make such a remark as this?!

"Why, this absurd idea people seem to have that thay must "purify their blood." If people are well and healthy their blood will be pure enough. The blood undergoes changes every day, and if people could only see that by keeping their heads clear and their liver and kidneys active their blood would of necessity be pure."

their blood would of necessity be pure."
"You evidently do not believe in apring blood purifiers
then, doctor?" I said. "Certainly not. Keep the body in the condition I have described, and no man or woman will need any 'parifier."

"That may be all very well, I suppose, but how is one to do this?"

to do this?"

"Not so easily, I admit. Indeed, I once thought it next to impossible to keep in good health most of the time. I believe now, however, that careful living, regular habits and a free use of some great discovery like that great remody, Warner's Safe Cure, will enable any woman, and even overworked men, to retain their health, kesp the blood perfectly pure and prolong their lives."

"Is not that rather a strong statement, dector?"

"Is not that rather a strong statement, dortor?"

"Very strong, but no stronger than the facts warrant.

I have seen too many people who have been kept in good condition by this means not to believe in it thoroughly. I could mention "cores of them, and stranger still, quantities could mention -cores of them, and stranger still, quantities of children, whose blood has apparently been out of order, that have been rendered perfectly healthy again by its use. I do not think parents understand this as they should, and I am positive that people generally do not realize as yet the usclessness of taking blood purifiers and the efficiency of the great preparation of which I speak."

I think the doctor is right. I certainly know from my own experience that headsches, drowsiness, run down condition, which I have too often attributed to my blood, arose from no other cause but that my liver or kidners were out of order. I am pleased to say, however, that I have not experienced any trouble of this kind for a number of years, and do not propose to for a number of years to come, so

and do not propose to for a number of years to come, so long as I understand what I do now, and realize that there is so great a remedy within my reach.

THE OCURTS.

A WINDOW-GLASS SUIT COMES UP AGAIN. An important case will come before the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas to-day on appeal from a final judgment of the court, given by Judge Allen, on December 19, 1888, upon the report of Peter B. Olney, referce, in an action brought in 1880 by Paul Zunz against James H. Heroy and others for an accounting for 4,819 boxes of Belgian window-glass, which had been consigned to the defendants by Mr. Zunz, for sale on his account. The amount of the final judgment was \$34,041.91 besides costs. florwitz & Hershfield, the attorneys for Mr. Zunz, said to a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon: "The if granted, will be the largest one ever rendered by this Court. The accumulated interest will be fully \$19,000. The reference lasted for more than a year and required 100 sittings. Nearly all the important plate glass importers in the city attended as expert witnesses. W. W. Mes is the attorney for the de-lendants.² amount of the judgment we ask is \$42,000, which,

UNUSUAL CHARGE AGAINST A BROTHER.

A scaled verdict will be brought in this morning by a jury before Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, in be suit which Gilbert T. Garrison, a mechanic, brought against his brother, Samuel H. Garrison, for \$25,000 for allenating the affections of his wife. The case was tried before Judge Dugro and a jury yesterday and was given to the jury shortly before the time for closing court. When the judge was ready to go home the jury had not agreed, so he ordered a scaled verdict to be brought in this morning.

The plaintiff declared, while on the witness stand vesterday, that while he was living with his wife at Greenwood Lake, in November, 1889, Samuel ma iclously induced his wife to desert him and come to this city. Gilbert tried to get her to return to him, but, he alleges, his brother prevented her from doing so. The defendant is a guide at Greenwood Lake and he absolutely denies that he induced his brother's wife to leave her husband.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

A suit by James Donivan against the Manhattan Railroad Company for \$30,000 for an alleged assault was begun before Judge Giegerich and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Donivan alleges that on May 4, 1891, some of the company's employes assaulted him at the One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station on the Ninth-ave. line and injured film so hadly that he was in the hospital for several days, and that in consequence of the injuries one side of his body is paralyzed. The case was not finished.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, is the defendant in a suit which has been brought in the Superior Court by Edgar Montgomery for \$1,000, for an amount alleged to be due for a play which the plaintiff wrote for Mr. Mansfield, called "Don Quixote." Judge Mc-Adam yesterday granted an order placing the case on the day calendar for trial.

Justice Ingraham, in the supreme Court, Chambers, vesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus requiring the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to produce the thirteen-year-old daughter of Eliza Broderick in court. Mrs. Broderick declares that she believes that the society is keeping the child for the purpose of getting pay for taking care of it.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court-General Term-Before Van Brunt, P. J., arrett and O'Brien, J.L.-Nos. 30 5, 54, 58. Supreme Court-Chambers-Before Daly, C. J.-Motion Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Daly, C. J.—Motion calendar carled at 11 o'clock.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I—Refore Beach, J.—
Nos. 1242, 919, 1047, 1041, 930, 1518, 1543, 383, 1064, 1025, 1133, 1122, 1129, 1144, 87, 981, 994, 1138, 1137, 1023, 1119, 98, 1000, 243, 830.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part 11—No calendar.
Circuit Court—Part 111—Before Lawrence, J.—Nos., 3021, 440, 441, 1573, 4725, 1344, 3367, 425, 3548, 873, 1018, 3630, 1148, 1499, 1544, 1548, 1238, 2571, 2002, 2003, 2577, 1578.

2577, 1578, Circuit Court-Part I-Before Andrews, J.-Cases from Part III. uit Court-Part II-Before Patterson, J.-Cases from t Court-Part IV-Before Truax, J.-Cases from Part III.

Surrogate's Court—Before Ransom, S.—Wills of Mary E.

Hotchkies and William H. Elsworth, 10:30 a. m. For
probase: Wills of Henry W. Husman, Ariethedd Muier,
Mary Holy, Marie F. Goorgen, Truman Seymour and Margaret Kocher, 10 a. m.; Gestave L. Hierce, David C. Comstock and William Lahr, 10:30 a. m.

Common Pleas—General Term—Before Bookstaver, P. J.,

Bischoff and Piyor, J.J.—Nos. 32, 63, 5, 56, 37, 50A, 10, 54.

Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Daly, C. J.—Mo-

tions.
Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part I—Before Giegerich, J.
Case on Donovan vs. Manhattan Railway Company. No

Common Pieas—Trial Term—Part I Before Orderer, A. Case on Donovan vs. Manhatan Railway Company. As calcadar.
Common Pieas—Trial Term—Parts II and III—Adjourned for the term.
Superior Court—Special Term—Refore McAdam, J.—Nos. 612, 630, 607, 670, 672, 672, 690, 681.
Superior Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Olidersleeva.
Superior Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Preedman, J.—Nos. 1751, 1312, 2757, 2011, 1677, 1783, 1811, 1744, 1799, 1804, 703, 2447.
Superior Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Preedman, J.—Nos. 1121, 2754, 1022, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2081, 2376, 1557, 1698, 1715, 1761.
Superior Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Dugro, J.—Nos. 1679, 2020, 1019, 1051, 1023, 138, 1635, 1698, 913, 934, 2821, 208.
City Court—Trial Term—Before McCown, J.—Nos. 1679, 2020, 1619, 1651, 1023, 138, 1635, 1698, 913, 1634, 1635, 1635, 1635, 1637, 6476, 6350, 6544, 6555, 6356, 6556, 6557, 6577, 6578, 6570, 6671, 6572, 6573, 6574, 9577, 6578, 6580, 6674, 6576, 6476, 6482, 6411, 6527, 6224, 6440, 5442, 6181, 6049, 6057, 5736, 6411, 6527, 6224, 6440, 5442, 6181, 6049, 6057, 5736, 6411, 6527, 6224, 6440, 5442, 6181, 6049, 6057, 5736, 6411, 6543, 6441, 6552, 6352, 6353, 6533, 6533, 6534, 6555, 6356, 6552, 6356, 6553, 6556, 6557, 6550, 6572, 6574, 6572, 6573, 6574, 6574, 6574, 6576, 6576, 6576, 6577, 6578, 6580, 6578, 6

City Court—T-tal Term—Part IV—Refore Fitzsimons J.
-Nos. 7261, 7393, 7309, 7389, 7217, 6002, 7475, 7450. Court of General Sessions, Part I Before Fitzgerald, J. and Assistant District Attorney Townsend, Nos. 1 to 33.

Court of General Sessions—Part II—Before Cowing, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Bedford.—Nos. 1 to 14, in-Court of General Sessions Part III Refore Smyth. R., and Assistant District Attorney Davis Nos. 1 to 11, is

BUSINESS BEFORE THE BOARD OF TRADE. The monthly meeting of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation was held yesterday. Ex-Judge Arroux presented a resolution calling for an investigation of the "benefits" to be derived from the Green Hudson River bridge. Orlando B. Potter and W. H. Webb, with ex-Judge Arnoux, were named the commutee to make the investigation. This is the bridge for which United States Senator Hill has

been lobbying in Washington.

Captain Srow was named as a delegate to the Nicarangua Canad Convention in St. Louis in June. ris S. Wyse declared that Governor Flower had re-cently signed a bill providing for the appointment by the Mayor of a commission to supervise the far-nishing of gas in this city, and a committee consisting of Mr. Wyse, F. B. Thurber, Oscar S. Straus, James H. Seymour and Ferdinand P. Farle was app inted to wait upon the Mayor and ask him to appoint commissioners who would favor consumers rather than the gas companies.

The rumble of the Empire State Express to heard round the world.